THE AXIS STOPS AT NOTHING!

The Textorian

DON'T STOP AT 10 PERCENT!

VOLUME XVI, NUMBER 23 | GREENSBORO, NORTH CAROLINA, FRIDAY, JUNE 18, 1943 | FOUR PAGES TODAY

N. C. State Library

MAKING HAVOC AMONG THE JAPANESE in Burma from February through May of this year, have been columns of British, Indian and Burmese troops led by a British brigadier. They blew up more than 100 miles of Jap railroads and bridges, killing numerous Jap soldiers. But perhaps more important was their work in building better roads into Burma and in making friends among the native people. These will be useful when it becomes possible to launch the offensive that will drive out the Japanese. This new picture of supplies carried by mules for the Allied troops in Burma shows the difficult jungle conditions in which these daring fighters operated.

Auto Stamp Sale Now Under Way

Penalties Provided For Anyone Who Fails To Purchase Stamps In Time

Precautionary measures concerning federal auto use tax stamps have been suggested to motor vehicle owners by Collector of Internal Revenue Charles H. Robertson, who has announced that the stamps are on sale at his office in the federal building and at the Greensboro post office.

The stamps are in the denomination of $5, show payment of the tax for the fiscal year beginning July 1, 1943, and must be purchased on or before that date if motor vehicle owners are not to be subject to penalties. Vehicles using the public highways after July 1 must display the stamp.

Each stamp is serially numbered, gummed on the face and has provision on the back for listing the make, model serial number and state license number of the vehicle.

Collector Robertson suggested that when affixing the stamp the vehicle owner should dampen the windshield rather than the gummed side of the stamp to guard against loss or theft. As a further precaution, Collector Robertson added, he should record the serial number of the stamp, which should be affixed to the windshield in a location not conflicting with state requirements.

Although the post office will sell the stamps at its windows for cash only and will conduct no mail order business in this respect, the collector's office is authorized to accept cash, postal money orders and certified checks. As revenue stamps have an intrinsic value, uncertified checks are not acceptable.

Textile Industry Sets Production Records Supplying Armed Force

Cotton Division Output Reaches 12 Billion Yards In Meeting Requirements For 11,000 Products; Industry Operates On Own Capital

Textile Goods Are Used In Every Branch Of Service To Better Equip Our Men

GIVES HOME SERVICE

Troop transports banked sharply, leveled out, and continued toward their objective. In the inky blackness of the night, exit doors opened and the men were ordered to jump. In less than a minute the planes were emptied of human cargos, but the air was filled with dangling bodies traveling earthward. Nylon "umbrellas" eased their downward flight. But cotton cords connected the umbrellas to cotton harness and belting.

If paratroops find themselves lacking food and supplies, these will be dropped to them in cotton sacks by parachutes made entirely of cotton, thus saving nylon for "umbrellas".

Paratroopers' suits, as well as practically all the rest of their clothing, are made of cotton. There is cotton cloth in their shoes and webbing for the laces. The planes from which they jump each contain about 400 yards of cotton cloth. Pilots of single-seater fighter planes, who may be required to alight on water, carry a seat-pack which may be inflated in a matter of seconds and—presto—it becomes a boat, a water-proof cotton fabric boat. Some warplanes are equipped with cotton textile flotation bags which can keep the entire plane afloat.

The cotton textile industry was ready, almost overnight, to provide the materials which make possible uniforms and other articles of clothing for every man and woman in America's war service. Uniforms, including raincoats, made of cotton are used during 9 months of the year by all branches of the service.

Variety of Uses

The collapsible boat which floated Capt. Rickenbacker and his companions to safety was a cotton textile product. Our army pontoons, which support bridge roadways, are made of waterproof cotton textile. Our men live in cotton textile tents which are waterproof, mildewproof, and fireproof. Truck covers, gun covers, tarpaulins, cotton bags—to carry jungle troops' clothing, food, and supplies—are made of waterproof, verminproof, and gasproof cotton fabric.

In the tropics, where mosquitoes and other insects are likely to bite, cotton gloves and face nets are part of soldiers' equipment. Some men use cotton high boots which are resistant to acids found in tropical soils and waters. The boots also protect the soldier against chigger bites. U. S. Army portable shower bath units are cotton duck products.

Jeeps may be ferried across streams on cotton textile rafts, and the soldiers on the raft, like others in the service, have available a cotton covered gas mask. And, like every automotive vehicle with wheels, the jeeps have cotton as the basis of the tire carcass. There is cotton in the vehicle's upholstery.

Snowshoe and ski troops dress in garments made of waterproof cotton cloth. Even trench coats now are made of waterproof cotton fabric lined with wool. They are said to be warmer than all-wool coats. Machine-gun belts, water bags, sleeping bags, barrack bags, folding wash basins and their mates, the towels, combat kits, canteen covers, leggings, are just a few of the cotton textile products used in the U. S. Army. Equivalent items are used in the Navy and other services.

1200 Mills In Production

On naval vessels our cotton-bedecked sailors sleep in cotton hammocks, and when they walk the decks they see cotton hatch covers, cotton canopies, and cotton flags. Sailor's duffle bags are of cotton duck, like the bags in which their mail is hauled to the nearest sending point. Men of the seas and air forces have available cotton fabric belts, vests, and suits which keep them afloat if they go overboard.

These war needs from the cotton textile industry are a few in a list which is so imposing it makes the war seem like a cotton carnival. The U. S. Army Quartermaster alone purchases 11,000 different cotton textile products. Like similar products purchased for our Navy, its marines and air forces, for our merchant fleet, and for other war uses, they are made by an industry, composed of 1,200 mills, which has performed an industrial miracle. With one-third fewer spind-

(Continued on Page Two)

Free American Enterprise For Our Great Production

James F. Byrnes, Director Of Office Of War Mobilization, Presents Some Conclusive Facts On Overwhelming War Production Records

In his first speech since he was named Director of the newly formed Office of War Mobilization, James F. Byrnes, presented some conclusive figures on overwhelming war production.

"The 100,000th plane manufactured since we began our war production program came off the assembly line recently," he said.

"During the year, we will double the [illegible] of our fleet

[illegible] the month of May this year [illegible] produced three times as many pieces of artillery for ground troops as we did in all nineteen months of the last war.

"We are building merchant ships four times as fast as they are being sunk.

"America has turned out 2,225,000 machine guns since it began to rearm.

"In 1943's first five months 100 fighting ships were finished—almost as many as were finished in the entire year of 1942.

"Our production of hig hexplosive powder has been six times greater than during the last war.

"We have shipped to lend-lease countries almost twice as many motor vehicles as we produced for ourselves alone in the last war. If all these vehicles were parked bumper to bumper they would reach twice across North Africa."

Mr. Byrnes went on to describe the remarkable achievements of America's new inventions such as radar, the locator which is giving us fighting superiority over the Axis, the new destroyer escort which is hunting down enemy subs, and other ingenious new developments.

This tribute is paid to the same American industry which the Axis powers throught capable only of producing refrigerators, washing machines, and other essentially peacetime products.

Little did our enemies realize that while free American enterprise was engaged in manufacturing the everyday conveniences which gave to the American people the highest living standard in the world, it was at the same time building up the skill and the know-how that are being so efficiently applied in the present emergency.

Newest aircraft safety device is the ingenious "impact switch" which automatically discharges several pounds of liquid carbon dioxide into the engine compartment if a combat plane crashes.

Proximity Club Held Meeting Tuesday

The Proximity Community Club will meet Tuesday night, June 22, at the welfare department at 7:30 P. M. The president, Mrs. H. M. Angel urges every member to be present. A good program has been planned.

In Days Gone By

(Taken From Our Files)

10 Years Ago

Miss Gaynelle Phillips is spending the week end visiting with friends in Charlotte.

Miss Leone Lee has returned to her home in White Oak after a week's visit with her mother in Durham.

Mr. and Mrs. Ed Burnside and family are visiting friends in Haw River this week end.

Mr. and Mrs. C. M. Rodgers and children, Maxine and Wallace, are visiting in Danville, Va., and Draper.

15 Years Ago

Mr. and Mrs. Wade Woodward, Jr., and son, Wade, III, have returned from Decatur, Ga., where they have been visiting Mr. Woodward's parents.

Mr. and Mrs. C. B. Frazier and family visited Mr. and Mrs. W. J. Frazier, of Sandy Ridge yesterday.

Mr. and Mrs. John Harris and Morvin Willis attended a birthday dinner near Gibsonville yesterday given in honor of Mrs. Harris' grandmother, Mrs. Keck.

Mr. Carl Rich, of Winston Salem, spent the day yesterday with his sister, Mrs. E. C. Neighbors, at her home on Spruce street, Proximity.

Miss Arielta Pegram spent the week end with her cousin, Miss Jewell Edmondson, on Fairview street.

Mrs. C. F. Phillips and children have returned to their home on Hubbard street after spending several weeks with Mrs. Phillips mother in Hemp.

Mr. A. B. High has returned from a trip to Florida.

Special Notice!

The second toxoid clinic will be held in Revolution apartments next Monday afternoon, June 21 at 2:30. All who received the first dose of the diptheria will be able to take the second at this time. Also anyone wishing the first dose may do so.

Washington Snapshots

by JAMES PRESTON

Inauguration of the powerful Office of War Mobilization is regarded here as a belated move to abate the rising storm of Congressional criticism over the conduct of the war program on the home front.

Under the new Presidential order James F. Byrnes, as OWM Director, will have top authority over the entire home front effort including the mobilization of natural and industrial resources, civilian manpower, and economic stabilization.

In the words of the Chief Executive the OWM was created to "unify more closely the work of the war agencies concerned with the production, procurement, transportation, and distribution of military and civilian supplies, materials, and products."

With sweeping powers and full responsibility for what he, himself described as "the direction of the home front war effort and essential civilian supply," Mr. Byrnes is subject only to the control of the President.

While the actual execution of programs will be left to a great extent to the numerous government agencies and departments involved, OWM, according to Director Byrnes, will develop and execute programs and determine policies.

Advocating the roll-back of prices of cost-of-living commodities through subsidies to producers and processors, OPA Administrator Brown has met strong Congressional opposition. And to complicate the subsidy question War Food Administrator Chester Davis has told a Senate Agriculture Subcommittee that price control by subsidy would be dangerous and probably would not work. Moreover Congressmen have warned Secretary of Commerce Jesse Jones that the borrowing power of RFC will not be expanded if it persists in subsidizing prices to maintain OPA price ceilings.

Declaring that manufacturers must be protected from "left wingers" and other groups opposed to the free enterprise system, Representative Charles Halleck of Indiana, sponsor of a resolution to investigate the plans of various government agencies to force changes in brand names, trade marks, grade labeling, and to establish simplification and standardization programs, said that the hearings before the Subcommittee "will show that if goods must be made to government standards of specifications the incentive to improve them will be taken away."

Sounding the keynote of the "industrial forum" which is conducting the investigations, Chairman Lyle Boren, of Oklahoma said, "Every great national crisis is exploited by those who wish to put into effect new reforms or projects for which they cannot secure the requisite support in normal times. Too often, once the statement is made that something is being done because of the war, it is hoped that questions will be discouraged and criticism silenced. This is not the way for democracy to carry on war."

Invasion Costs More Money—Up Your Payroll Savings today

W. O. Baby Clinic

Floyd Franklin Myrick made his first appearance at the Baby Clinic Wednesday afternoon. Mrs. Catherine Battie is substituting in Miss Tilley's absence. Those attending were: Jean Ellen Redding, Jesse Carl Gray, Jr., Benjamin Carl Gray, Charles Milton Pinkleton, Shirley Gibson, Milton E. Gibson, Clarence Kelly Pinkleton, Iris Daw Hill, Joe Vaughan Hill, Charles Russell Yates, Norma Sue Apple, Jean Southern, Richard Clark Coffer, Jean Dowell Gilley, Linda Marion Murray, Henry Franklin Starling, Iris Susan Starling, James Ervin Gregory, Julia Trogdon Pickard, Dewey Dwight Heath, Phyllis Diane Crisco, Shirlou Hepler, Marie Wyrick, Patsy Gray and Leon Gray.

REVOLUTION NEWS ITEMS

Miss Peggy Stanfield has returned to Charlottesville, Va., after spending a week and a half with her mother on Spruce street.

Pvt. Curtis Brady has returned to his camp after spending the week end with his mother.

Wade Newton and Arnold Stanfield left last week to report to the Navy.

First Class Petty Officer John Starling, Jr., returned to New Orleans last week after a twelve day furlough spent with his parents, Mr. and Mrs. J. F. Starling, 17th street, White Oak. John is the proud possessor of fine ribbons conferred on him by the Navy. His job at present is Captain of the Gun Crew on a troop ship with twenty-four men working under him. He has seen plenty of action in the four years he has been in the Navy.

Towels For Soldiers

A towel kit especially designed for service men has been made which carries two towels and washcloths in a canvas carrying case. Oiled pockets and flaps inside holds toothbrush, and also shaving outfit.

A recent survey show that 75 per cent of Army and Navy men prefer towels above all other things for gifts.

Fighting Men Like To Hear From Home Folks

America's fighting men are anxious to read in letters what their families back home are doing, according to a survey completed by the Office of War Information in cooperation with the Army Service forces special division. For one thing, they like to read that the family is "okay and busy".

The survey shows that the right kind of mail—showing the boys that the folks at home are backing them up—is one of the most vital factors in building and sustaining army morale.

The soldier, sailor or marine wants to hear how we are spending our time, what we are doing to help them get home sooner, what the neighbors are doing, how the family is feeling, who's been around to visit them lately. He wants to know how his friends are, who's getting married, who's having children, how the home team is doing and any other gossip that will make him feel closer to home.

The joint Army-OWI survey shows that the wrong kind of mail can also harm morale. The men don't want to hear how the folks back home are being "deprived" by the need for cooperation in the national effort. Nor does the fighting man want to know about the "troubles" which the folks back home are having. He has plenty of troubles of his own. If you worry him with more troubles, he may be seriously distracted from the grim job of taking care of his own life under battle conditions.

"If you get a letter that's a gripe about things back home, you feel like you never want to write again yourself", is the way one soldier expressed it.

The fighting man wants cheerful letters, newsy notes from his friends and relatives with an occasional newspaper clipping thrown in. He doesn't care much for food packages, since he's well fed, though he does like an occasional choice delicacy that he can't get overseas.

One of the things that boys in the Service is most anxious to know is when he'll get home. While his folks can't answer that, they can reassure him that plans are being made to take care of him after victory. He likes to feel that the folks are planning so that he'll have something concrete to do after he gets out of service.

But above all, he wants the folks to write often and write cheerfully.

Food and mail have the most important effect upon the morale of troops.

"In most cases, the soldier reads his letters first, then he eats," Brigadier General Clayton S. Adams, Chief of the Army Postal Service, reported after a 35,000 mill inspection tour of Army post offices in the African and Asiatic war theaters.

Week-End Trips Get In Way Of Our Nations War Traffic

"Don't travel on inter-city trains or buses this summer and fall unless the trip is essential", the Office of Defense Transportation is asking everyone. The men and women who are making weapons to blast the enemy know that the heavy stuff they are turning out has got to move first.

Passengers, too, will be greater than ever before during this season when all travel normally increases, ODT explained. More people have to travel, more people want to travel, and buses and trains will be fewer.

Over 2,000,000 troops a month are moved, and the number is increasing. About an equal number travel on furlough. A soldier makes an average of eight moves by railroad between induction and embarkation for overseas. This vast movement requires over one half of the Pullman sleepers and nearly one-fourth of the day coaches. It takes 356 passenger cars, as well as 82 baggage cars and over 900 freight cars, made up in 65 trains, to move an infantry division of 15,000 men and their equipment. Movement of an armored division and its vehicles requires 75 trains of from 28 to 45 cars each.

Travel on war business also is increasing as production gains momentum. This is essential travel. Travel due to personal emergencies also is essential, according to ODT. If this essential transportation is to be provided, people who do not have to travel must stay off trains and buses because of the simple fact that there is not enough room. Non-essential travel, as defined by ODT, consists of trips to the cities to visit friends, trips home for the weekend, sightseeing, excursions to places of amusement, and any travel merely for social or pleasure purposes or for the sake of going somewhere. Vacation travel also is not essential, ODT declared, but is more desirable than journeys for the foregoing reasons. Trains and inter-city buses usually are loaded with more people in the summer and fall vacation season, and therefore the annual vacation will put less of a strain on transport if it can be planned to avoid July or August. Week-ends also mean crowded trains the year around, with the greatest jams on holiday week-ends in the vacation season. If a person must travel, therefore, he should try to make it in the middle of the week, not on week ends or holidays.

PROXIMITY HAPPENINGS

Mrs. C. R. Scoggins has gone to Miami, Fla., to spend several months with her brothers, Curtis, Lawrence, and LeRoy Murphy.

Pfc. Harry Scott has returned to Page Field, S. C., after spending ten days with his parents, Mr. and Mrs. John Scott on Fourth street.

Howard Noah is a patient at St. Leo's hospital.

Aubrey Caudle of the U. S. Navy, is spending his furlough with his parents, Mr. and Mrs. A. B. Caudle, 1307 Fairview street.

Among the boys from Proximity who left Tuesday morning for induction into the land and naval forces were: Fred Ziprik, Wayburn James, Clarence Cole, Sykes Faircloth, Tom Murphy, and C. B. Frazier of Print Works.

Miss Phoebe Richards is spending her vacation at Liberty Hill, S. C., with her family.

Card of Thanks

Luke Chandler wishes to thank his friends for the many kindnesses extended to him during his recent injury.

Community Club Meets Monday Night

The June meeting of the White Oak Community club will be held at the welfare building next Monday night. A Chaplain from BTC No. 10 is expected to be the speaker. Three pupils of Mrs. T. Ward will give readings.

Hostesses are Mesdames Otto Burnside, R. E. Loman, Clarence Ward, Ross Tippett and E. L. Reece.

Local Girls Presented In Music Recital

Miss Mary Welborn presented her pupils in a piano recital at West Market Street Methodist Church, last Monday, June 14, at 8:00 P. M.

Among the girls from Proximity and Print Works who took part on the program were: Cozzett Draffin, Shirley Henderson, Shirley Jenkins, Cleo Ham, Nancy Curtis, Delores Jenkins, Barbara Ann Hunter, Dawn Coleman, Gypsie Berckman, Faye Burke, Peggy Morris, Sharon Newnam, Betty Lou Bryant, Audrey Coleman, Carleen Tate, Carolyn Royster, Beverly Craven, Sharon McQueen, and Helen Greer.

Rev. Baby Clinic

The following babies attended Revolution Baby Clinic Wednesday afternoon: Donald Talbert, Billie Hammer, Dale Hammer, Freddie Moore, Julia Sams, Jean Sams, Michael Strickland, Rachel Ann Faircloth, Charles David Thigpen, Everette Mills, III, Kenneth Ritter, Vaunzel Vickory, Daniel Clark, Elizabeth Faye Meadows, Jerry Wayne Beal, Richard Seagraves, Rose Seagraves, Janice Roberts, Lula Bell Hobbs, Jessie Neal Hobbs, Larry Kirkman, Judith Gale Gaulden, Nancy Gaulden, Robert Noah, Linda Faye Fulk, Fred Leonard, Paula Johnson, Floyd Anderson Blake, Dawn Lankford and Ronnie Lineberry.

Prox. Baby Clinic

The following babies attended the Proximity Baby Clinic: Vernon Leon Phillips, Linda Gay Strickland, Harvey Lee Brezeale, Robert Webb, Bobby Jones, Barry Lemons, Karen Lemons, Larry Jordon, Shirley Mitchell, Ronald Fisher, Linda Wilson, David Blum, Yvonne Kincaid, Laura Jeanett Kemp, William Robertson, Larry Long, Phillip Brady, Lavern Medley, James Richard Crabtree, Donald Lee Welborn and Marvin Reed.

Dr. Keith will be here next Wednesday at 1:30 P. M.

White Oak Surgical Dressing Class Meets

Ten people braved the electrical storm Tuesday night and turned out a good number of dressings at the White Oak Surgical Dressing rooms. The three big fans going make a delightfully cool place in which to work. Can you give one hour or two hours on Tuesday night, 7:00-9:00, Wednesday A. M. 10:00-12:00, or Wednesday P. M., 2:00-4:00 to make the dressings that are so much needed? Revolution has agreed to be responsible for next Tuesday night.

Those present Tuesday night and Wednesday were: Mesdames Cleo Honeycutt, R. L. Clapp, Webster Owen, A. R. Murray, R. H. Armfield, Misses Louise Hester, Marie Hester, Alma Hester, Maxine Lowe, Agnest Matthews and Minnie Fields.

Proximity Surgical Dressing Class Met

The Proximity Surgical Dressing class met Monday evening and in spite of the hot weather outside, a large number enjoyed the coolness of the [illegible] which has been made possible [illegible] electric fan that has been installed. One new member was added to the roll, Mrs. Mary Murphy.

The following ladies were present: Mrs. C. S. Beeker, Mrs. Mala Hannah, Mrs. John Scott, Mrs. R. C. Goforth, Mrs. J. T. Carruthers, Mrs. Stanley Bumgarner, Mrs. C. F. Noah, Mrs. A. S. Arnold, Mrs. J. H. Murphy, Mrs. Paul Holyfield, Mrs. Helen Zink, and Misses Millicent Maness, Pauline Smith, Anna Motz, and Frances Holman.

At the Wednesday morning Surgical dressing class the following were present: Eunice Whitt, Betty Lou Bryant, Gypsie Berckman, Vivian Myers, Shirley Henderson, Shirley Brown, Juanita Hardy, Mildred Murchison, Marie Kinney, Cleo Ham, Maxine Maness, Mary Brame, Carolyn Royster, Frances Curtis, Mrs. Lillian Royster, Mrs. Helen Zink.

White Oak Local News Happenings

Walter Ingold, Seaman Third Class, has finished school at the Naval Training Station at Bainbridge, Md. He is at home at 1300, 12th street with his wife and daughter on a ten day leave. He will return to the Naval Base at Norfolk, Va.

Miss Joan Carolyn Ingold, little daughter of Mr. and Mrs. W. A. Ingold, returned home Monday from Sternberger hospital, where she has been a patient for the past three weeks.

Mrs. John E. Armfield spent the week end in Cookville, Tenn., as guest of Cadet Buddy Armfield.

Billy Pennington, Jr., has returned to his training camp in Ohio after five days furlough at home. Mr. and Mrs. W. J. Pennington and Mrs. H. Pennington took him to Durham to meet a friend who was driving back to camp.

Mrs. Lee Shepherd and small son, of Chicago, were recent guests of Mrs. Lacy Haithcock on 17th street.

Mrs. Frank Weaver has returned from a visit with her husband, who is in the Navy in Florida.

Howard Tucker left Monday for San Antonia, Texas after his furlough at home. He will enter school when he returns.

Howard Kendrick left last Monday for Lake City, Fla., to visit his son, Otis Kendrick.

Mrs. Helen Powers has gone to Chanute Field, Ill., to spend some time with her husband, Colon Powers.

Misses Naomi Lovette and Mabel Starling went to Carolina Beach, Friday for a vacation.

Miss Phoebe Richards left Saturday for two weeks at Liberty Hill and Lancaster, S. C.

There will be a canning demonstration next Tuesday, June 22, at the home of Mrs. Chester Loy, 18th street, at 10:00 o'clock, to which the housewives of that section are invited.

Mr. and Mrs. L. W. McFarland, Jr., came home last week from Washington, D. C., where they have been living since their marriage. L. W. will go to Camp Lee, Va., after ten days stay in Greensboro, and Mrs. McFarland will live with her parents, Mr. and Mrs. R. H. Armfield while he is away.

Mrs. Nora Williams and Miss Lola Gregory visited Camp Stewart, Ga., recently.

Mrs. Catherine Battie, who has been with the City Nursing Council, is substituting for Miss Lillian Tilley while she is at Chapel Hill.

J. Frank Pickard, who has just graduated in Pharmacy at Chapel Hill, is with the White Oak Drug company.

Word has been received from Jack Armfield that he has landed safely somewhere in the South Pacific.

THE TEXTORIAN

Published every week except during Summer Vacation week and Christmas week

H. M. LEONARD - - - - - - - - - - MANAGER

Entered as second-class matter January 28, 1928 at postoffice Greensboro, N. C., under act of March 3, 1879

No communication of any sort or description, whether news or expressions of opinion upon any topic, will be published unless accompanied by real name of writer. The name will not be published unless consent is given.

PROXIMITY WHITE OAK
PROX. PRINT WORKS REVOLUTION

Greensboro, North Carolina, Friday, June 18, 1943

Pictorial Programs Now Available For Service Men

The Army-Navy "E" programs, with a pictorial section of the event, have now arrived. The mills would like very much to see that all employees who are now in the service receive these copies. A good many addresses of these men have already been turned in to the overseers; however, a large number of addresses have not been received, and it is hoped that friends and relatives of service men will give the overseers these addresses, as it is believed the service men will be glad to have a copy of the program.

The Pay As You Go Tax

In connection with the new withholding tax, which goes into effect on July 1, it is important that all people who will have this tax deducted from their pay realize that all amounts that are deducted will be credited to their account by the United States Internal Revenue Department and that when the final tax return is filed for the year 1943, the total amount deducted under the new "pay-as-you-go" income tax law will be applied against the amount of tax due. If the total tax collected under the plan is less than the amount that will be due on earnings for 1943, the balance, of course, will have to be paid. On the other hand, if the total collected is greater than the amount that will be due to take care of the 1943 income tax, the Government will refund the difference.

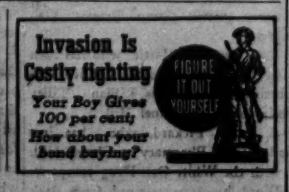
The money that will be deducted by the employers is turned over to the United States Treasury. In reality, it is money that belongs to the employee and stands as a credit as a prepayment of his 1943 federal income and victory tax.

According to Mr. Morgenthau, Secretary of the Treasury, "the pay-as-you-go income tax is not a new tax but is a payment of your regular federal income and victory tax."

The new tax plan is not unlike a case in which a person knows that he will have an obligation to meet at the end of the year and deposits a certain amount of money each week in a bank so that when the end of the year comes he will have enough money to meet that obligation. In the case of the "pay-as-you-go" income tax plan, the employer is ordered by law to deduct from earnings amounts stipulated on the table prepared by the Treasury Department. This money is then turned over, or deposited, with the Treasury Department as a credit for the employee. At the end of the year when all employees must file income tax reports, the amounts deposited will be used to pay as far as they will the income tax due.

It is well to remember also that with this plan if a person over-pays, he is not losing anything, and, of course, if his payments are under what he will owe for his income tax, he will have to make up the difference.

A pamphlet containing tables worked up by the Treasury Department and other information in connection with the plan will be in the hands of the overseers within a very short time. Employees interested will be able to obtain copies as soon as they arrive and are turned over to the overseers.



Know-How And Taxes --

application of mass production technique and the development of entirely new manufacturing processes or in the application of entirely new principles or products.

All over the country, in hundreds of war production plants, managers, engineers, designers, mechanics, assemblers, and others are demonstrating the industrial know-how that has so long played a vital part of our industrial growth and progress in both peace and war.

From plant after plant came reports of savings—savings in the use of critical materials, in time required for production, in overall manufacturing costs—savings in design, fabrication, assembly, and in shipping space.

One automotive company alone was able to save the government $169,178,141 on last year's production. This amount is equivalent to giving the government—cost-free — 1,000 medium tanks, 200 torpedo boats, 2,000 anti-aircraft cannon and 450 interceptor planes.

In hundreds of other cases exceptional savings in time, money, and material have been made through the

For instance, the 45-calibre submachine gun which before the emergency cost the government $225 has been replaced by an equally effective weapon which costs only $21. And in another case the 50-calibre aircraft guns which used to cost $1,000 can now be produced for $400 and in the redesign 42 pounds of steel and 2 pounds of bronze are saved.

Reading & Writing

by Edwin Seaver & Robin McKown

Charles B. Driscoll is head of a large newspaper syndicate and author of the widely read coimn, "New York Day by Day." He is urbane, witty and a wonderful storyteller. You'd never think of meeting him that he had once been a Kansas farm boy, spending his days hoeing potatoes—when his father was watching him—and climbing trees—when his father wasn't watching him.

"Kansas Irish" is Mr. Driscoll's story of his childhood on this farm. It tells of tornadoes, cyclones, floods and of minor catastrophes that befell the author, such as tumbling into the pigpen and being attacked by an angry gader. Life wasn't easy for the Driscoll youngsters, but it certainly wasn't dull either.

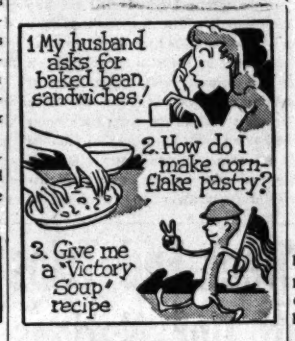
The dominant person of this story is Big Flurry, the father, whose unpredictable outbursts of temper kept the children and their gentle mother in a constant state of uncertainty. Big Flurry had come from seafaring folk of Ireland, and he was all his life to feel a stranger among the placid farmers of Kansas. He took out his loneliness in violent and unreasonable rages.

His character is illustrated by his treatment of the two poverty stricken Ozarkians who attempted to steal his precious mainsail, which he kept to cover his wheat stacks. He cursed the Ozarkians, and he kicked them and he clouted them. But then he yelled at his wife: "Ellen, have you got a bit to eat for these hungry flops-ile-guys, I don't know." And after they had ravenously finished a steaming pot of coffee, a loaf of bread, a hunk of ham and a pot of boiled salt pork, and after he had fed hay to their lean horses, he refused to call in the police. He administered a few more clouts and kicks, shouted after them, "Get along with ye now, and good luck to ye!"

* *

The Book-of-the-Month club announces for July a dual selection: "Western Star," by the late Stephen Vincent Benet, a long narrative poem about our pioneers which was completed just before the author's death, and "U. S. Foreign Policy: Shield of the Republic," by Walter Lippmann.

MacKinlay Kantor, author of "Happy Land," received a raft of mail about his story from parents of boys at the fighting fronts. A previous book of Kantor's—"Long Remember"—a tale of the Civil War, found its way into the hands of a sergeant on Guadalcanal. In the thick of battle, when the Japs were throwing everything they had in the vain endeavor to oust the Americans, the sergeant continued to read the book while huddled in a fox hole. An officer remarked drily: "That must be quite a story." "Yes," sighed the sergeant," they sure had a tough time of it back in those Civil War days."



By Kitty Kitchen

1. Be sure to mash beans well. To ½ cup add ½ tsp. salt; 1 tbs. *each* of minced onion and catsup; 2 tbs. *each* of minced celery and chopped peanuts. Enough filling for 3 nutritious brown bread sandwiches.

2. Blend together 1¼ cups corn flakes crushed to fine crumbs, ¼ cup melted butter or margarine, and 1 tablespoon honey. Press evenly into pie pan; add desired filling.

3. Here's an old-fashioned soup pot idea: put cracked soup bone with meat and any bones from other meat purchases into heavy kettle; cover with cold water; bring to a boil, then skim; cover kettle; turn gas burner to simmer flame and cook soup gently to extract marrow and gelatinous substances from bone—about 1½ to 2 hours. For seasonings use onion, garlic, a few herbs, as desired. Add raw vegetables cut fine at the last so they will cook quickly to retain nutrients, and any cooked vegetables with liquid you might wish.

CRITERION

Today and Saturday

Veronica Lake - Brian Donlevy

—in—

"The Glass Key"

with

Alan Ladd and Bonita Granville

The story of two guys who thought they were tough . . . until they ran up against blonde dynamite!

Also: CARTOON

Sun. - Mon. - Tues.

Don AMECHE - Janet BLAIR

—in—

"Something To Shout About"

with

Jack Oakie and Cobina Wright

Rib-tickling stars . . . ear-tickling tunes . . . to tickle you pink! Songs by Cole Porter!

Also: LATEST NEWS
CARTOON
MUSICAL

It's Not Through Tears That Freedom Is Won

(Jack Breedlove, stationed on the Oklahoma, died at Pearl Harbor, Dec. 7, 1941. His mother Mrs. Ethyle Breelove, Cedar Rapids, Ia., wrote the following poem.)

A year ago my head was bowed in grief.
It seemed to me that time could never bring
Relief from the bitterness that was
In my heart, and that never again
Could I take a part
In the things for which you so
Bravely died.
Bitterness washed over me like
An incoming tide.
I shut myself away and let
Darkness lie in my soul.
Other hearts were bleeding that
Day throughout this troubled land
But I could not, or would not,
Understand.
And then this thought came to me
Out of space: Is this the way he
Faced his duty, that December day
And I was ashamed.
This I knew, as death came
Screaming from the sky.
You did not run and hide your eyes.
No, you stood there fighting with
All your might, for God and
Country and Freedom s right.
For us back home, the ones you love,
While smoke hid the blue of the
Hawaiian skies above.
From that moment I've shed
No useless tears, my son;
It's not through tears that freedom
Is won,
But through work and sacrifice
And a strong, brave heart,
And each race and creed
Doing his or her part,
Manning our "Battle Station"
Wherever or whatever it may be
Till Freedom is won, and the
World is free
And when it's all over, and our
Ships come sailing home across
The sea,
You brave lads at Pearl Harbor
Will steer the flag ship
Victory.

Textile Industry Sets New Production Record Supplying Armed Force

(Continued from Page One)

les than it had in World War I, it has just about doubled production, reaching the astonishing total of nearly 12,000,000,000 yards in 1942. This could bandage the earth at the equator 272 times. About 67 per cent of the industry's unfilled orders carry priority ratings of A-10 or better, which means they are for the war effort.

Home Front Service

Lest we forget, it is cotton, although not in textile form, which does its share of fighting on the battle front as the basic ingredient in gunpowder.

On the home front, cotton textile products are even more diversified than they were before the war, because cotton has had to replace many articles formerly made of other materials. Freight cars lined with cotton bags, or cells, are being used to transport gasoline. And there are in readiness for home defense, barrage balloons also made of cotton cloth.

The cotton weaving mills of this nation have individually made remarkable progress in introducing new cotton fabrics and better methods of treating and finishing fabrics to give them desired physical and chemical characteristics. The mills have allowed not one cotton fiber to go to waste, not even if the cotton has gone through fire or has been submerged in water. New applications of cotton have been numerous because of research by individual mills and by organizations representing the mill owners. The efforts by the textile mills were paid for with mill money.

Thus has the greatest textile industry in the world supported the huge burden of production made necessary by record demands for both war and civilian needs of our own country and the nations allied with us.

OUR DEMOCRACY—by Mat
"CARE SAVES WEAR"
SHOES WERE RATIONED WHEN OUR COUNTRY WAS FOUNDED—NOT BY STAMPS BUT BY NECESSITY. IT TOOK 3 DAYS TO MAKE A SERVICEABLE BUT CLUMSY PAIR—A WEEK'S WAGES TO BUY THEM. PEOPLE WERE CONSIDERED LUCKY WHO HAD A PAIR A YEAR.
HERBERT MATHIEU
SHOES ARE BEING RATIONED TODAY SO THAT OUR ARMED FORCES CAN BE WELL SHOD. WE WILL HAVE ENOUGH TO GO AROUND.... ITS UP TO US TO TAKE CARE OF SHOES—KEEP THEM IN REPAIR.
SHOES ARE WAR EQUIPMENT FOR OUR MILLIONS OF MARCHING FEET;—
WE MUST USE LEATHER FRUGALLY.

THIS BUSINESS OF *Living*

BY SUSAN THAYER

AUNT MATILDA'S POSTWAR PLAN

Aunt Matilda was writing away busily the other morning when I stopped in to see her. "You're a wonderful correspondent," I said as I sat down beside her.

"This isn't a letter," she explained. "It's my postwar plan."

"Your postwar plan!" I exclaimed.

"Yes. Why not? Everybody else seems to have one. The Governor; the people in Washington; the women's organizations; the Chamber of Commerce, I read about a new one every day. So I decided it was time to think the whole thing through myself and put down in black and white what I think should be done when the war is won and we're ready to go back to normal living once more."

"And how far have you got?" I asked.

"Well," said the little old lady looking over her papers, "let's see. So far I've covered the terms of the Armistice and arrangements for the peace conference. I've touched on international aviation and world trade. And now I've taken up the question of jobs. They're the crux of the whole matter, you know."

I nodded. "Yes, if there are enough jobs right away so that we avoid a depression, we ought to get along all right. And there should be enough because think of the work our factories will have to do if they even begin to turn out the things people will be needing. Houses and automobile tires and furniture and carpets and silk stockings and garden hose and vacuum cleaners—just to mention a few we need at our house already.

"In addition they will be wanting all kinds of things in Europe to help them get started again. But will our manufacturers be able to change over from making war products to peacetime commodities quickly enough?" I asked.

"If their hands aren't tied by red tape and if there's a chance for reasonable profits and if they are stimulated by good wholesome competition again," the old lady declared. "That's at the very heart of my postwar plan—freedom for industry so that it can develop again as it did in the past. It's the only way to be sure of enough jobs. The government can't create satisfactory work. We found that out back in the 'thirties. So our future prosperity and development and hope rest squarely on the shoulders of industry managed and maned by free, independent Americans. That's why my postwar plan is headed 'Just give industry a chance.'"

Ninety-six cents out of every dollar goes for War expenditures. The other four cents goes for Government expenses "as usual."

HOME ON FURLOUGH? IF SO, WE WANT YOUR PICTURE!

Textorian To Add Service Man Feature To It's Columns

Do you have a boy home on furlough? If you have, or if you know of one, we'd like to have his picture in the Textorian.

Of the more than 900 boys in service from our communities some of them are back wit hus each week on furlough. We'd like to have enough pictures to make this a regular feature.

Pictures will be made in the photographic department of the employment office at Revolution at any time it is convenient for one of our boys home on furlough to drop by. Name, parents and other pertinent facts will be obtained at the same time, to run with the pictures.

The cooperation of parents and friends in letting the boys know of this new feature will be appreciated.

LET OUR BOYS KNOW! LET'S RUN HIS PICTURE WHEN HE COMES HOME!

By JEAN MURRAY
Nabisco Home Institute

There's one thing sure about point rationing—no one can be finicky with food anymore. We're lucky to have food at all. That we have a few unrationed foods is something to be truly grateful for.

Many of these unrationed foods have helf and honest flavor. Take cereal, for instance. Last year's cereal crop was good, praise be! And our stock piles are abundant. So there will be a plentiful supply of macaroni (noodles, and spaghetti. Much worse, by far, could we have fared than this!

For these creamy strands—soft as soft may be, succulent, steaming, tender to the tongue and taste—are the perfect background for a score of different flavors. What other food—so flexible, so gracious, so all-giving—will blend with any dish?

Marry this most feminine of foods to a sturdy, forthright flavor. Blend it in sisterly communion with a kindred delicacy. Mix it fraternally with pungent strength. Combine it with a myriad flavors, and you still have harmony as well as heft!

Here, now, are three new dishes you should try: Fluffy spaghetti squares served with a smooth white sauce—A cheese rarebit, the very essence of delicacy and puff, spooned on the tenderest of noodles—Strands of macaroni dressed with horse-radish sauce and heaped in pepper scoops. Make them so:

Spaghetti Squares With
White Sauce

Cook as directed on package—
5 ozs. (¼ package) spaghetti, broken in 1-inch pieces.
Combine—
1½ cups milk, scalded
¼ cup butter, melted
1 cup fresh white bread crumbs, firmly packed
1½ teaspoons pimiento, chopped fine
2 tablespoons green pepper, chopped fine
3 egg yolks
Cooked spaghetti.
Fold in—
3 egg whites, stiffly beaten.
Bake in a slow oven (325 deg.F.) for 30 minutes or until firm. Serve on warm platter with plain white sauce. Serves 8.

Fluffy Rarebit and Noodles

Cook as directed on package—
6 ozs. egg noodles.
Drain—
¾ cup hot milk
melt, stirring constantly—
¾ lb. American cheese.
Beat until light—
2 egg yolks.
Add to yolks—
½ teaspoon salt
1 tablespoon prepared yellow mustard
Dash cayenne
1 teaspoon Worcestershire sauce.
Over above egg yolk mixture pour—
Melted cheese and milk.
Cook 2 or 3 minutes, stirring constantly.
Fold in—
2 stiffly beaten egg whites.
Pour over noodles or hot platter.
Serves 6.

Macaroni and Cheese In
Green Pepper Cups

Cook as directed on package—
4 ozs. (½ package) macaroni.
Combine and heat until blended and melted—
1 cup American cheese, grated
½ cup evaporated milk
¼ teaspoon salt
Pepper
1 teaspoon evaporated horse-radish (soaked in 1 tablespoon cold water for 10 minutes).
Pour above cheese sauce over macaroni. Remove tops and scoop seeds from—
4-6 green peppers.
Cook for 10 minutes in—
4 Cups boiling water
seasoned with—
1 teaspoon salt.
Remove green peppers from water and fill with macaroni and cheese mixture. Place under broiler until tops are lightly browned. Serves 4-6.

Mote Cloth
by Picker

Here is the best story of the war, so far, and it is getting plenty of fast circulation.

A tourist, driving away back in the mountains of Arkansas, came on a typical little Hill-Billy general store, stuck away back in a road corner. It being about noon, the tourist stopped to buy a loaf of bread. As the Hill-Billy storekeeper was wrapping up the bread, the tourist said to him:

"I'll bet Douglas MacArthur would like to have a loaf of bread like that right now."

The storekeeper said:
"Who?"
The tourist said:
"Douglas MacArthur."
The storekeeper said:
"Who's he?"
"He's the big general in this war."
The storekeeper said:
"What war?"
The tourist said:
"Skip it. Give me those four tires and a hundred pounds of sugar."

* *

A fancy dress dance was in progress, and the conversation was between two women sitting in a corner.

"Mrs. Smythe looks rather upset, don't you think?" said the first.

"I should think she would," replied the other. "You see, she came as a Hawaiian beauty, with grass skirts and all—and they awarded her first prize in the humorous section as "The Old Thatched Cottage'."

* *

Wife: "Wake up, John. There's a burglar going through your pockets."

Husband: "Oh, you two fight it out between you."

* *

"Come on, Liz, there's the air raid siren!"

"Wait a second, I got to go back and get my false teeth."

"What do you think those planes are dropping, sandwiches?"

* *

Two Nazi officials commanded a Czechoslovak inkeeper to show them a room. Obediently he escorted them to his best suite.

"And how much do we pay for this pig-sty?" asked the Nazis haughtily.

The inkeeper replied, "For one pig, two marks; for two pigs, four."

* *

Judge: "Your wife says you keep her continually terrorized!"

Prisoner: "But, your honor . . ."

Judge (whispering): "Now, not in my official capacity, but as man to man, what is your system?"

* *

Two soldiers home on leave were having a chat.

"But weren't you engaged the last time we met?" asked one. "What happened? Did you break it off?"

"No, not exactly."

"Then she did?"

"No."

"Well, then—"

"You see, she told me what her clothes cost, and I told her what my pay was. Then our engagement sagged in the middle and gently dissolved."

Tin Cans Needed For War Uses

Two tin cans out of every three that could be salvaged are being thrown away in America today, the War Production Board estimates.

Collections of tin cans have increased considerably since the program went into effect last Spring; from a modest 1,000 tons of tin cans during the first month of the campaign to 20,000 tons in April. But present collections are only a third of a conservatively estimated potential.

Salvaged tin cans are needed to supplement the nation's supply of three critical war materials—tin, steel, and copper. The bulk of tin cans salvaged is used for tin reclamation and steel production—the percentage reckoned as 1 percent tin and 99 percent steel scrap.

Hence, if no more than 20,000 tons of tin cans are salvaged mothly, at least 4,000 tons of pure tin, 396,000 tons of steel scrap and 100,000 tons of cans for copper precipitation will be thrown into garbage and city dumps this year and lost for war use.

Spray Or Dust The Victory Garden

Lead Arsenate is the commonly used material for controlling leaf eating insects while Black Leaf 40 is usually used for the destruction of the sucking type of pest. These two products will do about all that is required in the way of insect control in the Victory Garden. The trick of it all is the application of the spray material—getting the right amount of poison at the right place and at the right time. It is easy so long as the spraying is being done on an upright growing, fairly open plant like a tomato or a potato vine, even beans are not so bad, especially if they are the climbing variety which have been carefully put up on poles so you can get at them.

But real difficulties develop when an insect attack comes on low growing or vine plants. An attack on melon aphis, for example, can be a real headache especially if the patch be large For vine plants where spraying is difficult dusting is the best way to meet the situation.

A nicotine dust can be made easily even by an inexperienced "hand" if the underlying principle is understood and most insects found in the Victory Garden can be controlled with such a dust if lead or calcium arsenate, in dry form is mixed with it. All that is required for an effective dust is to incorporate into dry hydrated lime dust a small amount of Black Leaf 40, being careful to mix it in an air tight container so that no nicotine fumes are lost. Needless to say the mixing job must be thorough.

For a good all around dust the amount of Black Leaf 40 should be 5 percent of the weight of the lime. If only a little dust is needed, 10 lbs. of lime may be put in a tin can with a tight cover and 8 ounces of Black Leaf 40 added. A dozen small stones the size of golf balls should also be thrown in and the whole turned end over end for five minutes. The stones will tend to stir up the mixture and to give even distribution of the nicotine. Use a can large enough so there is plenty of room for agitation.

A dusting gun is of course the best way to distribute the dust but if such is not available good results can be obtained by means of a baking powder can with holes punched in the top. The dust is shaken out on the plants with care taken to cover the under side as well as top of the leaves. Insects are killed by the nicotine fumes which are released by the dust.

Nicotine dust should be applied on warm days when the fumes are most effectively released. The air should be still—if the wind is blowing the fumes are blown away. Dust should be applied promptly when insects are first seen, and before infestation becomes heavy.

If larger quantities of dust are required a keg or barrel may be used after fixing a padded door in it so that the dust may be removed when the mixing is complete. Plenty of small rocks inside the keg helps to secure a good mixture and care should be taken to turn the keg end for end occasionally as well as to roll it about.

In many localities packages of dust are put up commercially by local concerns which mix the lime and Black Leaf 40 and offer it fresh to the trade. Where it can be so obtained much bother can be avoided and likely a better dust obtained because of complete equipment.

The important principle in dusting is careful application of the dust. As in spraying, the job is one that calls for attention to detail and hard work on the job. Cover each plant carefully and thoroughly. The reward will be ample.

New optical equipment enables student flyers learning to fly "blind" to see clearly at all times, the instruments on their panel boards.

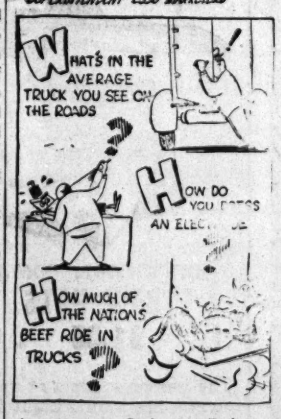
An automotive company is currently producing flight instruments ten times in excess or originally set schedules.

THE POCKETBOOK of KNOWLEDGE
by TOPS

A NOVEL GUIDE "TO WEATHER" CONDITIONS IS A NEW INK WHOSE COLOR CHANGES INDICATE THE HUMIDITY IN THE AIR
SCRAPPLE AND OTHER MEATS CAN NOW BE COOKED IN A NEW PAPER CONTAINER WHICH WITHSTANDS 350° HEAT
INDIANS OF SOUTH AMERICA BAKE THE WORLD'S THINNEST BREAD LOAVES.... THE "LOAVES" MEASURE TWO FEET ACROSS AND BUT HALF AN INCH THICK
A SUBSTITUTE FOR SUN ITSELF IS A NEW LAMP THAT RADIATES HEAT AND ACTUALLY CONTROLS WEATHER CONDITIONS BY CASTING "ARTIFICIAL SUNBEAMS" ON PLANTS AND VEGETABLES
A CALIFORNIA FACTORY IS CAREFULLY GRADING LEMONS WHICH ARE NOW BEING USED LIKE BLOOD PLASMA FOR TRANSFUSIONS

TUBERCULOSIS—

Tuberculosis! Once it was a hopeless curse. No one is immune to it; artist and statesman, banker and plowman, young and old, rich and poor, clean and dirty; all have been among its victims. Voltaire, Shelley, Keats, St. Francis of Assisi, Balzac, R.L.S., the roll of their names begins with the exhalted of mankind and runs on and on into the hundreds of thousands like you and me. The pharaohs of the third dynasty of Egypt died of it, as may be inferred from X-rays of their bones. For five centuries—save only the last three decades—it has been captain of the men of death. In the year 1942 it killed 1,000 Americans a week, and more; week in, week out. In the last four years, it has killed more Americans than have died in all the battles which America has fought from Lexington and Concord to and including Pearl Harbor.



Answers to Quiz for Drivers

A.—According to a recent survey of 227 truck operators, it's three chances to one that it will contain military materials or war products.

A.—The dressing of a sparkplug electrode means the cleaning of its surface so that it is restored to maximum efficiency.

A.—In 1941 almost 69% of cattle delivered to all important public stockyards came in by truck.

A synthetic substitute for mica is the product of an Eastern manufacturer.

Everyone Should Have Their Eyes Examined

An experience of my own several years ago demonstrated to me how shortsighted we can be about our own eyes.

At a banquet that I was attending, the toastmaster, an eye specialist, then pointed to a man who had just arrived. "There's an old friend of yours" he said.

"A friend of mine? I don't know him."

"Oh, yes, you do."

I still didn't believe it, but when the man came closer, I recognized him as a man I had known for many years.

"You'd better let me examine your eyes," the toastmaster said.

"There's nothing wrong with my eyes," I protested.

"Let me examine them anyway."

After a few more protests I agreed to go to his office the following day. When he asked me to read his charts, I found to my amazement that I could not distinguish even the big letters at the tope of them, much less the smaller ones.

In your own case, even though you don't wear glasses, are you sure that your eyes are in good condition? Perhaps you suffer from headaches or eye strain at the end of your day's work. Perhaps your digestion is upset and you go home tense and tired—more so than you feel you should.

You may be convinced that your eyes are in perfect shape. If you're like many other people, however, an eye examination may indicate that you're living in a dream world as far as your vision is concerned.

Recently I came across a very interesting report put out by a large manufacturing company. The records in its medical department indicated that 20 percent of the people who went there for medical help did so because of visual deficiencies or eye injuries. Further study of the records indicated that only 20 percent of the employees in one of its plants had normal vision. Fifty-seven percent had slight defects, and 23 percent serious defects. And many of these were under-par vision blieved before examination that there was nothing wrong with their eyes. They were conscious of a blurred image head aches, or burning eyes, but had failed to understand the cause or to correct the trouble.

Tests in another company showed that about half the total number of office employees had defects in vision that needed adjusting. Many of them were surprised at th results of their examinations: they had failed to realize that anything was wrong with their eyes.

In one plant 40 percent of the inspectors in the plant assembly line were shown to be suffering from quickened fatigue, though many of them were not aware of the cause of it. Daily use of vitamin A capsules brought them up to and above the normal level and increased their efficiency on their jobs.

If your eye sgrow tired easily, try giving them a rest period of gazing off at a distant object a few times a day. Or, better still, close them and relax your body for a few minutes, so that both you and your eyes get refreshment.

In recent years a great deal has been accomplished to provide industrial employees with proper light while they are at work. Even so, however, they often suffer from eye strain because they neglect to provide adequate lighting for themselves at home. They may sit facing the light while they read; they may have the lighting fixtures placed in such a way as to produce unnecessary glare. Light should be distributed evenly, and you should sit close enough to it so that you don't have to squint your eyes—no matter how slightly—to see.

Airfields May Now Be Moved After Use

Magic carpets for airplane landings—that's one way of describing the portable runways that industry has developed for the use of Uncle Sam's fighting eagles.

They can be used to cover ground that would ordinarily be unsafe for landing operations, changing it into a field so solid that planes can light and take off from it with absolute safety.

The runways are actually rectangular steel planks; each one of them weights 50 pounds. When used to build an emergency airport, they are laid side by side and are held together with special clips that keep them from sliding around. Once they have served their purpose in one location, they can be taken up quickly and hauled to another spot to be used again. Today U. S. Army technicians can not only "fold their tents, like the Arabs"; they can go the Arabs one better and fold up their landing fields as well!

Since these runways make it possible to build emergency airports very quickly where none existed before, the "carpets" can play an important part in moder naerial warfare. They can be carried along by the fighting forces and used to set up bases from which air support can be sent out to protect the operations of ground troops.

The fact that they can be laid out in unlikely locations, and taken up again in a short time, makes it difficult for enemy planes to spot them and keep track of them. In that respect, so far as alein aviators are concerned, the fields are on a "now you see it—now you don't" basis, and they can be shifted around at will to ai din camouflaging them.

Small enough to be hauled in trucks or railroad cars, the runways can be set up in jungle clearings or on sandy beaches. It makes no difference whether the ground is soft and mushy, so long as it's relatively smooth. The runways will reinforce it to such an extent that it can safely support a plane. And if it isn't sufficiently smooth, the chances are that the Army's modern buildozer tractors can make it so in short order.

Jungle Warefare Makes Use Of Cotton Bags

The manifold uses to which cotton bags can be put is well illustrated by large purchases of the Quartermaster Depot of the United States Army.

Among the novel cotton containers the Army is buying are food bags for mountain and jungle troops and clothing bags which will keep a soldier's clothing dry under all kinds of weather conditions. The food bag for mountain troops, excellent for the preservation of rations, comes in four different sizes. The cotton cloth used in its manufacture is coated with a pigmented and plasticized synthetic resin and the bag is closed with a flat braided cotton tie cord.

The waterproof jungle bag comes only in one size and several are issued to each soldier. It is extremely good for carrying dehydrated rations under hot, humid conditions or toting supplies through streams in tropical climates. The round bottom and side seams are cemented and vulcanized. The cotton fabric is coated with rubber compound on the inside in order to give greater protection to the food.

The clothing bag is made from waterproofed cotton fabrics.

A New Sheath

The United States Army has designed a new canvas sheath for the 18-inch machete, which will take the place of the leather sheath formerly used. Thousands of these sheaths are now being produced.

The new sheath shows every indication of being more durable and better able to stand up under all kinds of weather conditions than the leather sheath. It is made of cotton duck, vat dyed in olive drab, with color fastness to light, weather and laundering agents, containing chlorine. The cloth is mildew resistant and has a highly water repellent finish.

Copra is the principal item of commerce among the South Sea island natives.

Cotton Sugar Bags

Government laboratories have worked on the development of suitable cotton bags for handling raw sugar. They have just finished spinning yarns and weaving them into fabrics for making experiment bags to handle raw sugar. The fabric is being shipped to the West Coast where it will be made into bags and used in tests. Similar experiments have been made on Cuban raw sugar bags. Up to this year raw sugar was packed in jute bags.

Cotton Bags Are Used In Many War Uses

More than twice as many cotton bags are being used this year than in 1940 according to estimates compiled by the Cotton-Textile Institute and National Cotton Council.

Cotton bag goods were among the first to be given an A-2 rating and as the War Production Board diverted looms to give a production of 1,400,000,000 yards of cotton bags annually, which is deemed sufficient to offset the sharp reduction experienced in the burlap supplies.

Meanwhile, many innovations in the weaving and finishing of bag materials have been developed in order to solve packing problems that arose from the war. For example, cotton bags with special grease proof liners carry an ever increasing tonnage of pigments, putty, sweeping compounds and other items with high oil content. Cotton bags are also being used to pack commodities that require extra protection from air and moisture. Among the latter are roasted coffee, salts of various types and many chemicals such as copper, sulphates.

The most pronounced expansion in cotton packaging of course, has been in agricultural commodities. There has been a swift growth in the use of cotton bags for packing rice, wheat and other grains, beans, feeds, the varied products of the milling industry and the meals derived from alfalfa, linseed, soybeans and cotton seed. Increased interest in and demand for dehydrated food products has also served to increase the demand for cotton bags. The increased movement of dried bulky items such as citrus pulp and beet pulp have also opened up new outlets for cotton containers.

Within the last year, the open mesh cotton bag has come to be used in large volume for the shipment of fruits and vegetables including grapefruit, cabbage, onions, and also potatoes and nuts in both semi-bulk and small unit containers.

Among the more recent development aimed at broadening markets for cotton bags is the development of a special low priced cotton bagging for large size potato bags. The new fabric has a special stain and finish that resists soil and moisture and at the same time affords a striking background for the printing of trade marks and brand names.

Commenting on these developments, C. K. Everett of the Cotton-Textile Institute, states, "If cotton textile bags were not available, the nation's packaging costs would be more than doubled. The evidence for this statement is to be found in the practice in many industries of using cotton bags for repeated shipments. The re-use factor is more important than ever before since it implements the national wartime program of conserving essential materials. Cotton bags in many instances permit the release for war uses of essential lumber formerly used in crates and barrels, as well as steel wire, nails, straps, drums and other containers made of critical materials."

Sea Jeep Rescues Victims Of Flood

The Army's new amphibious jeep, built by American workers to harass the Axis on land and water, turned its talents to the ways of peace and mercy in the recent Midwestern flood. This versatile little car, already in service on the war fronts, was used extensively in the inundated areas to rescue marooned families and in reinforcing levees.

Sea-jeep is built on the standard chassis of the quarter-ton Army jeep, and is constructed to penetrate jungle growth, drive across swamps, and plow through water. It can run on land at 60 miles an hour. The amphibious jeep is now in mass production.

Nearly half the population of Australia is concentrated in its six big cities.

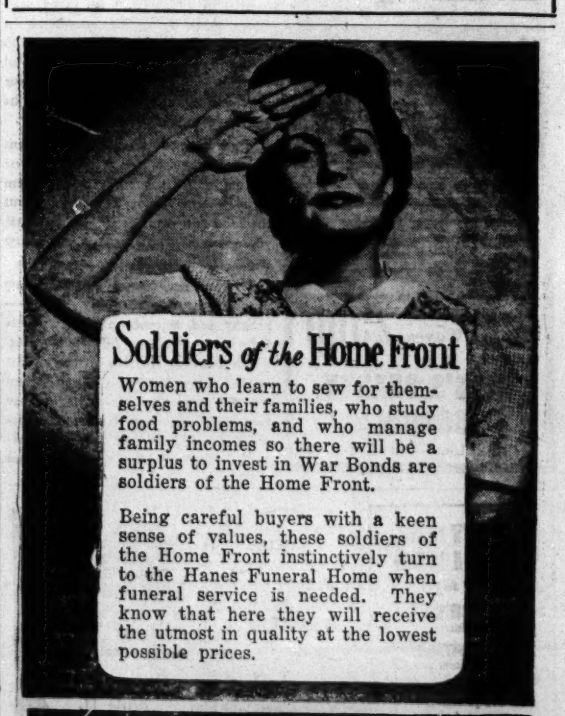
Belgium is the most densely populated country in Europe, with 710 people to the square mile.

Men's and Ladies' Haircuts 40c
Children's Haircuts . . . 35c
Guilford Barber Shop
(R. R. Burgess, owner)
117 East Sycamore Street

GET IT WHERE THEY HAVE IT!
REVOLUTION DRUG CO.
Phone 5530
Corner Vine and Ninth Streets
Ralph J. Sykes C. G. Stevens
Proprietors

Ladies' and Men's
Quality Clothing
ON CREDIT
BANKS CLOTHING CO.
325 S. Elm St. Phone 4802

BEAT THE MEAT SHORTAGE BY
RAISING RABBITS!
There's no finer or more economical meat than the New Zealand! Fast breeders, heavy growers, they reach five pounds in 12 weeks . . . weigh from ten to twelve pounds when grown. There's no meat shortage if you raise rabbits!
RICHARD'S RABBITRY
PEDIGREED ANGORA and NEW ZEALAND WHITES
504 North Greene Street Phone 5322


Soldiers of the Home Front
Women who learn to sew for themselves and their families, who study food problems, and who manage family incomes so there will be a surplus to invest in War Bonds are soldiers of the Home Front.
Being careful buyers with a keen sense of values, these soldiers of the Home Front instinctively turn to the Hanes Funeral Home when funeral service is needed. They know that here they will receive the utmost in quality at the lowest possible prices.
Hanes Funeral Home
401-405 West Market Street
GREENSBORO

Pause and refresh

...at the familiar red cooler
DRINK Coca-Cola 5¢
Bottled under authority of The Coca-Cola Company by

Headed For Your Sugar Bowl

REACHING crisply toward the sun, these tender seedlings of the sugar beet illustrate a minor revolution in agriculture which is having a significant influence on our national supplies of sugar.

The seed of the sugar beet is a ball, or cluster, containing a number of seed germs. When the seed is planted, each of these seed germs sends up a sprout, with the result shown in the right half of the picture. To permit the proper development of the beets, it is necessary to thin each cluster so that only one seedling remains. This is an arduous task requiring hand labor.

Recently, however, it has been found possible, through the use of a relatively simple machine, to crack the seed balls into individual seed-cells. When these cracked, or segmented, seeds are planted, single seedlings result, such as those shown at the left. With a stand of single seedlings, the beet farmer can do the necessary thinning with mechanical equipment. Tremendous amounts of hand labor requirements are thus eliminated, a matter of prime importance particularly in these days of labor shortages.

Sugar beets are grown by 100,000 farmers in 19 states of the Union, from Ohio to California. Ordinarily beet sugar supplies the requirements of nearly one-third of American consumers, but the value of home-grown sugar is given wartime emphasis by the difficulty of getting sugar supplies from tropical, overseas areas.

SPEAKING OF HEALTH

By DR. VICTOR G. HEISER
Medical Consultant Nation Association of Manufacturers

BLAME THE PARENTS

A judge in a small community where there has been much juvenile delinquency was recently asked how he managed to control the situation. The eager gentleman remarked: "Whenever I get a youngster in court on some crime, I pass it on to his folks for contributing to his delinquency, and put 'em both in jail. It educates them fast." This is education of parents with a vengeance.

Selective Service Boards have arranged for the examination of several million young men—the very best of our manpower. The astounding thing that aroused us was the large number who had to be rejected for seriously defective teeth, or lack of teeth; poor muscular development, and a long list of other preventable defects. If the government proposed to punish the parents of the rejectees for their failure properly to bring up their sons, there would be serious shaking of heads. We would then be visiting the sins (of omission) of parents on the children—often the innocent victims of parental neglect and ignorance.

A Word to the Wise

Many recruits for our army of 1917-1918 were also found to be in poor physical condition. Findings in the examination this time show an apparent improvement, though the rejection rate is still comparatively high. The meaning of this is that in the years following the last war much has been learned about the science of nutrition. Our people have been better fed, and their sons and daughters are showing the effects. Further the shock of the findings of the examinations in 1917-1918 led many educators to plan for the instruction in proper nutrition of parents and even young men and women in high school and college. This has also helped, for these youngsters are the parents of the youths of today.

This demonstrates that improvement is important, and a word to wise parents should be enough to show them the way—the wisdom of learning about the food and drink, rest and play that youngsters need so that they may grow to healthy maturity.

Physical health and resistance are in part due to hereditary factors—healthy and vigorous parents will usually have healthy offspring. But, as the draft or selective service examinations have shown, children need more than a good heredity. They need milk and eggs fruits and vegetables, fish and meat in proper proportions. Without these their bones and teeth cannot grow normally, their muscles and nerves cannot develop for full and effective service.

Be sure to get and follow correct advice about food for yourself and your children. When in doubt, consult your family physician. He will know the correct answers.

TASTE-TEST WINNER
FROM COAST TO COAST
ROYAL CROWN COLA
2 full glasses 5¢

Permanent Waves . . . . $1 up
Shampoo and Finger Waves . 25up
KING'S BEAUTY SCHOOL
229 S. ELM — DIAL 2-1372

IN THE MARINES they say:
"GYRENE" for Marine
"ALLIGATOR" for amphibious tractor
"COLLISION MATS" for pancakes
"CAMEL" for the favorite cigarette with men in the Marines
FIRST IN THE SERVICE
The favorite cigarette with men in the Army, Navy, Marines, and Coast Guard is Camel. (Based on actual sales records in Post Exchanges and Canteens.)

Camel

THIS IS YOUR BANK — USE IT MORE OFTEN!
Auto, Personal and FHA Loans
Savings Accounts
DIAL 3-3401 FOR CORRECT TIME
HOME INDUSTRIAL BANK
Banner Building Greensboro, N. C.
Member Federal Deposit Insurance Corporation

'Tailor-Made' Fibers Predicted, Boosting Post-War Cotton Use

On the heels of the tribute paid to the war production job of the cotton textile industry by James F. Byrnes, at Spartanburg, S. C., in his first address as head of the new Office of War Mobilization, came a report today that a broad research program is underway to avoid a repetition of the economic collapse suffered by the South after the last war.

A post-war increase in the use of cotton, through development of methods by which cotton fibers can be grown in "tailor-made" fashion to meet specific needs, was predicted here by Luther H. Hodges, vice-president of Marshall Field & Company in charge of the manufacturing division.

Just as the mid-west corn belt improved both the quality and yield of corn through breeding of hybrid corn, the South is preparing to develop breeding methods by which it will be possible to raise cotton admirably fitted for filmy, glamorous evening gowns or as well suited for industrial purposes such as belting so tough it has heretofore been made from leather.

Hodges, whose company, in addition to the great Chicago store, operates eleven textile mills, based his prediction on achievements already made and research now going on under the joint direction of the Cotton Textile Institute and the National Cotton Council.

"The rise of synthetics has been possible only because they can be tailor-made to meet various needs," he said. "Cotton has definite merits some of which are relatively little known, and researchers are at work to learn them and devise means for fitting the fiber's superior qualities to specific requirements of industry. Cotton is pure, resistant to most destructive influences of nature, adaptable to spinning, and resistant to abrasion. These and other qualities have built its leadership. It needs further development of its little-known advantages, and this development is underway."

Hodges listed five objectives at which current research is aimed:

1. Cotton breeding to improve the quality of cotton. Some discoveries have already been made in this direction, he said.

2. Better handling from the field through the cotton gin.

3. Improvment of manufacturing processes.

4. Economic research, aimed at broadening the markets for cotton products. This is linked with promotion efforts to assure cotton's full share of the textile dollar.

5. The physics and chemistry of cotton. One project seeks to improve the elasticity of cotton to meet known needs of various manufacturing industries. Others seek improvement in crease resistance, flex life, resistance to abrasion, draping quality of fabrics, hand or feel, and appearance of certain cloths.

The folding of surgical dressings, long a tedious hand operation, may now be done in one-third the time, by a new folding device.

A new heat-resistant, flameproof blanket has been made available for use in war industries, by air raid wardens, and for first aid stations.

VICTORY GARDEN —NEWS—

Worms are the original shockers as far as the beginner in gardening goes. Worms exist apparently with only one purpose in life and that is to eat as fast as possible and grow as rapidly as possible in order to pass on into the adult stage. Not many types of worms live and die in that stage but soon pass through a transition stage and become butterflies, moths, beetles or other very different forms of insect life.

Some of our prettiest millers or moths grow from worms. The cabbage butterfly is a beautiful sight when a bevy of them are fluttering around the garden, their white wings decorated with several black spots, but between flutters every female butterfly is laying eggs which will soon hatch into heavy eating green worms that riddle the cabbage heads. The potato bug at one stage is a reddish brown worm, while the bean beetle passes a considerable portion of its life as a lowly worm. A number of insects such as leaf hoppers, squash borer and the like pass through what is called the nymph stage, which is a worm for all practical purposes, at least as far as efforts to combat it are concerned.

Corn borers are worms that drill into the stalks and ears of corn but not to be confused with the corn ear worm that eats the kernels although both are highly destructive.

Fortunately the worm problem can be handled with poison sprays especially if spraying is started in time to catch the young worms as they hatch out. Most worms can be killed with lead arsenate and the young plants should be kept well protected by a covering laid on with regular spraying. Keep the plants covered. If it is a rainy season more spraying will be necessary than in a dry year. The important thing is to kill each worm before it has time to grow to any size. This cuts off loss of growing plants by getting rid of pests early before the worm has grown large enough to cause extensive damage. The young and tender worm is also a lot easier killed than a full grown one. In fact in some kinds the only way to kill them is to catch them young.

While spraying for aphis with Black Leaf 40 great devastation is caused among the young worms on the plants, in fact the use of this contact spray will ofen give control of the worm situation if the spraying is done early and often and at the same time the sucking insects are also destroyed.

In the case of vegetables such as snap beans, cabbage and the like care must be taken to eliminate spraying, some time before the product is to be used, with any insecticide containing a poison which will not evaporate or disappear from the edible portions of the plants. The job of protecting the crop in the later weeks must be left to a contact spray like Black Leaf 40. Asparagus tips that grow rapidly must not be sprayed with stomach poison during cutting time for fear of human poisoning. The asparagus beetle can be controlled on the grown plants by a spray made of 1 pound of soap, 1 pound of lead arsenate and 15 gallons of water but on the young tips use Black Leaf 40 that kills the bugs and is soon gone leaving no chance for human poisoning.

For young worms Black Leaf 40 should be used stronger than for aphis. The worm spray should be as strong as 1 teaspoonful to a quart of soapy water. It will need to be applied a couple of times a week if worms appear in order to kill them as they hatch. Where this treatment is followed no trouble need be feared from aphis.

"Fit for a King"

By BEULAH V. GILLASPIE
Director, Sealtest Laboratory Kitchen

Courtesy Sealtest Laboratory Kitchen

. . . And especially fit for a hungry half-dozen Americans, gathered expectantly around your board. Nourishment is part and parcel of this dish—and so is appetite appeal.

ESCALLOPED SPAGHETTI, SPINACH AND CHEESE

½ 9-ounce package spaghetti
1½ pounds spinach
2 teaspoons chopped onion
1½ cups grated American cheese
Salt and pepper
1½ tablespoons butter
3 tablespoons flour
1½ cups milk

Break the spaghetti into short lengths and cook in boiling salted water until tender. Drain and place in a buttered baking dish. Cut off spinach roots, remove any wilted leaves and tough stems and wash thoroughly. Place in a saucepan, add the onion and sprinkle with salt and pepper. (The water that clings to the leaves is usually sufficient for cooking.) Cover and cook until tender. Do not drain. Melt the butter in a double boiler, add the flour and mix well. Add the milk gradually and cook, stirring constantly until thickened. Add the spinach liquid and ½ cup of the cheese and stir until the cheese is melted. Season with salt and pepper. Add the spinach and pour over the spaghetti. Sprinkle with the remaining 1 cup of cheese and bake in a moderate oven (350°F.) for about 25 minutes or until the cheese is melted and the mixture is heated through. Six servings.

Public Recognizes The Accomplishments Of Industry In Countrys War Efforts

Alfred P. Sloan, Jr., Declares That Preview Of Regimentation Is Distasteful To People

New York, June 18. — Declaring that an overwhelming proportion of our people thoroughly believe in the principles of individual initiative and in our competitive enterprise system, Alfred P. Sloan, Jr., Chairman of the General Motors Corp., said that industrial management faces a challenge to assert the type of leadership the American people will demand in dealing with postwar problems. Mr. Sloan spoke here at a meeting of the National Industrial Information Committee of which he is Chairman.

Preview of Regimentation

"The people recognize," he said, "the dramatic accomplishments of American industry in the war effort. They have had a preview, even though on a small scale, of what a regimented economy both in their business and in their daily lives, means. They do not like it. But the responsibility of leadership is far broader than that of supporting an abstract philosophy. The time has now come when it must take the form of concrete proposals supported by adequate facts . . .

"The prime objective in planning for the peace on the part of industrial leadership must be to do those things that will result in the fullest possible utilibation of our national resources. Jobs, in other words." Mr. Sloan declared.

Leadership-Cooperation Needed

"Our supply of essential raw materials is greater and more varied. Our processing equipment has been expanded. An increased proportion of people has been made acquainted with the processes of production and there has been reestablished among our people, an appreciation of the opportunities of employment.

"All these have resulted from the stimulation of the war effort. In the aggregate, they constitute a problem that will demand the highest standard of industrial leadership and the most intelligent cooperation of government in providing a sound and desirable national economic background for the maximum accomplishment."

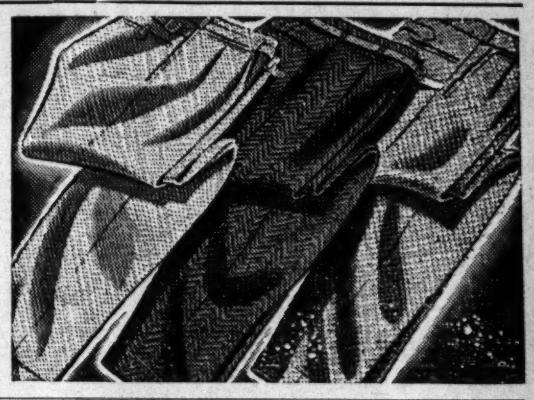
Substitute For Mica

Industry has developed a substitute for mica, which is a natural product of India and vital to the electrical industry, for use in tank and airplane radio equipment.

Give Him A Real Thrill On
FATHER'S DAY
SUNDAY, JUNE 20TH

This year give Dad a real thrill with a real remembrance! Let this Father's Day be one of real pleasure. Make Dad happy with a handsome gift—a gift that he will find practical. In our stores you will find everything in the way of a gift that will please him. Come in today for your selections!

Cool, Long Wearing
Summer Pants
$1.98 to $6.50



Why not give Dad a pair of these lightweight Summer Trousers . . . a gift that will keep him cool and comfortable all summer! Complet e stocks of cool, cool cottons in a wide variety of sizes. Every new pattern, style and color is included in thiswide assortment. Take advantage of this value for Father's Day!

GIFT IDEA!

MEN'S COOL, COOL
STRAW HATS
$1.98

The season's smartest straws are here! Light in weight, varied in hue and style! See them now!
Smart New Felts . . . $3.95

SPECIAL LOT OF
Men's Fancy SOCKS
25c and 35c

No Dad ever had too many pairs of Socks! This special lot were made to sell for more . . . but are priced low this week! Light pastels and dark colors in a complete assortment. All sizes!

Men's White and Fancy
Dress Shirts
$1.49 and $2

Here's your chance for a real gift for Dad! Sizes 14 to 17 in beautiful white broadcloth, as well as a complete selection of fancy shirts and colors. Quality, style and value are combined in this gift for Father's Day!
Matching Shirts and Ties . . . $2.00

Ideal for Father's Day
Men's Ties
55c and 75c

Newest summer colors and patterns are included in these colorful displays of Ties. Stripes, plaids and the increasingly popular solid colors. Make your selections early!
Two for $1.00

Men's Summer Dress
OXFORDS $5.95
Others at $4.50

Remember Dad with a pair of these foot-fashion, heel mold Oxfords for genuine comfort. Tan and black, built for wear and comfort from the highest grade calfskin. An ideal gift!

Cool — Comfortable Men's
PAJAMAS
$1.79 - $2.50

Rich fabrics and gay, cool colors. Tailored perfection and new style details. These pajamas will make the ideal gift for the man who means most to you. They're appreciated and always wanted!

PROXIMITY MERCANTILE COMPANY
WHITE OAK STORE NO. 2
REVOLUTION STORE COMPANY
WHITE OAK DEPARTMENT STORE